

THE URBAN DISTRICT OF CASTLEFORD



ANNUAL
HEALTH REPORT

Year ended 31st December, 1950



Medical Officer for Health and Divisional Medical Officer for Maternity
and Child Welfare and School Medical Services:

J. M. PATERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.R.San.I.

Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

E. J. WINFIELD, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., A.M.I.P.C.

THE URBAN DISTRICT OF CASTLEFORD.

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT.

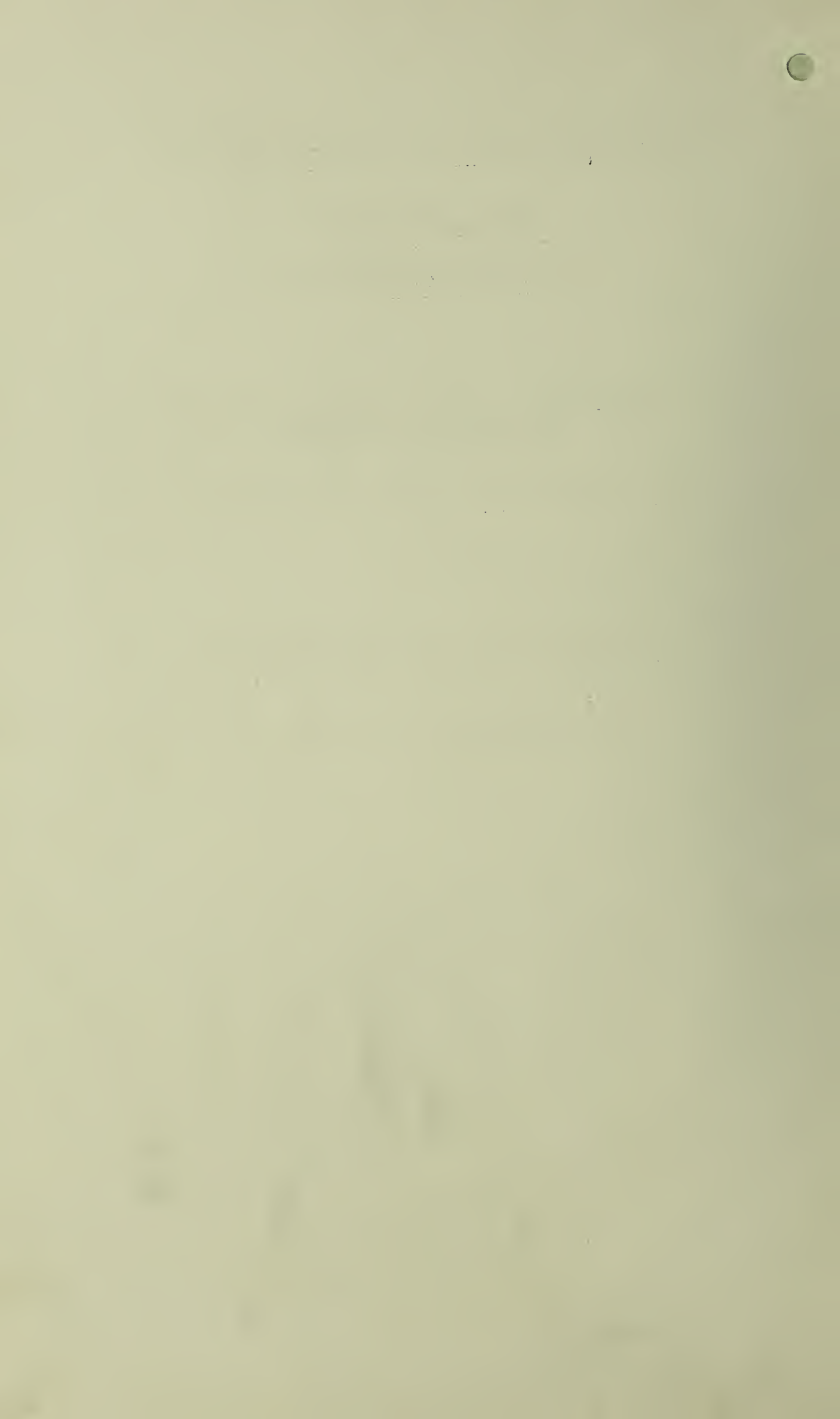
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1950.

Medical Officer of Health and Divisional Medical Officer
for Maternity and Child Welfare
and School Medical Services:

J.M. Paterson, M.B. Ch.B. D.P.H. M.R.San.I.

Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

E.J. Winfield, M.R. San.I. M.S.I.A.



URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CASTLEFORD.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

as at 31st December, 1950.

Chairman

Cr. A. Pickersill, C.C.

Vice- Chairman

Cr. C. Dows.

Councillors.

Crs. A. Astbury
J. Beedle
J. Budby
W. D. Cartwright
F. Clarkson
E. L. Close
Mrs. A. Dodsworth, J.P.
J. Dowding, J.P.
G. East
W. G. Hill
D. Holmes
J. R. Howard
T. Hutchinson
J. W. Land.
W. Linbert
S. J. Lowe
H. Martin
A. Poulter
T. H. Roberts
S. Schofield, J.P.
J. Smart
R. Stocks
E. Taylor, J.P. C.A. (Chairman of the Council).
J. Walsh
T. Walsh
M. Whittock, C.C.
R. C. Yates.



DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER.

J. M. Paterson, M.B. Ch.B. D.P.H. M.R.San.I.

DEPUTY DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER.

J. S. Walters, M.B. Ch.B. D.P.H. (To 30th September, 1950).

Part-time Medical Officers.

Dr. E.W.L. White	*	Dr. D.K. Shuttleworth	*
Dr. C.M. Hawick	*	Dr. E.A. James	*

* Maternity & Child Welfare.

Paediatrician.

Dr. W. Henderson (To 30th September, 1950).
Mr. L. J. Prosser (From 1st October, 1950).

Ophthalmic Surgeon.

L. Wittels, M.D. (Vienna) D.O.

E.N.T. Surgeon.

T. B. Hutton, M.A. M.B. F.R.C.S.E. D.L.O.

Orthopaedic Surgeon.

M. A. Pearson, M.B. F.R.C.S.E.

Health Visitors.

E. Cooke, S.R.N. S.C.M. R.F.N. H.V.	-	Tele. Featherstone 245.
F. G. Wrightson, S.R.N. S.C.M.N. H.V.	-	Tele. Castleford 2303.
J. Brooks, S.R.N. S.C.M. H.V.	-	Tele. Castleford 2005.
E. W. Hilton, S.R.N.	-	Tele. Castleford 2217.
I. J. Robinson, S.R.N. S.C.M. (From 3rd July, 1950).		

Temporary Assistant Health Visitors.

V. Exelby, S.E.A.N. (To 31st October, 1950).
S. A. Eaglen, S.R.N. S.C.M. (To 26th August, 1950).
F. Lee.
G. M. Willshaw, S.R.N. (From 23rd October, 1950).

School Nurse.

M. Kelly, S.R.N.

Midwives.

		<u>Tele. Numbers.</u>
	M. Ball, S.C.M. 16 Churchfields Lane, Glasshoughton.	Castleford 2077
	D. Briggs, S.C.M. 47 School St., Wheldon Lane, Castleford.	Castleford 2344
*	D. Cousins, S.R.N. S.C.M. 1 Barnsdale Est., Cutsyke, Castleford.	Castleford 2314
	E. J. Dawson, S.C.M. 47 Beancroft Road, Castleford.	Castleford 2087
*	B. M. Fukes, S.R.N. S.C.M. 128 Snawthorne Lane, Castleford.	Castleford 2413
	G. M. Kisby, S.R.N. S.C.M. "Northview", 132 Redhill Drive, Airedale.	Castleford 2740
	E. Hopkins, S.C.M. (To 31st November, 1950).	
	V. M. Newby, S.R.N. S.C.M. 6 Aketon Rd., Hightown, Castleford.	Castleford 2130
	D. H. Taylor, S.C.M. 23 Ferrybridge Road, Castleford.	Castleford 2703
	N. Thorpe, S.C.M. 8 College Grove, Four Lane Ends, Castleford.	
	A. M. Randall (From 21st March, 1950), 23 Fryston Rd., Airedale.	

* Relief Midwife.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29095025>

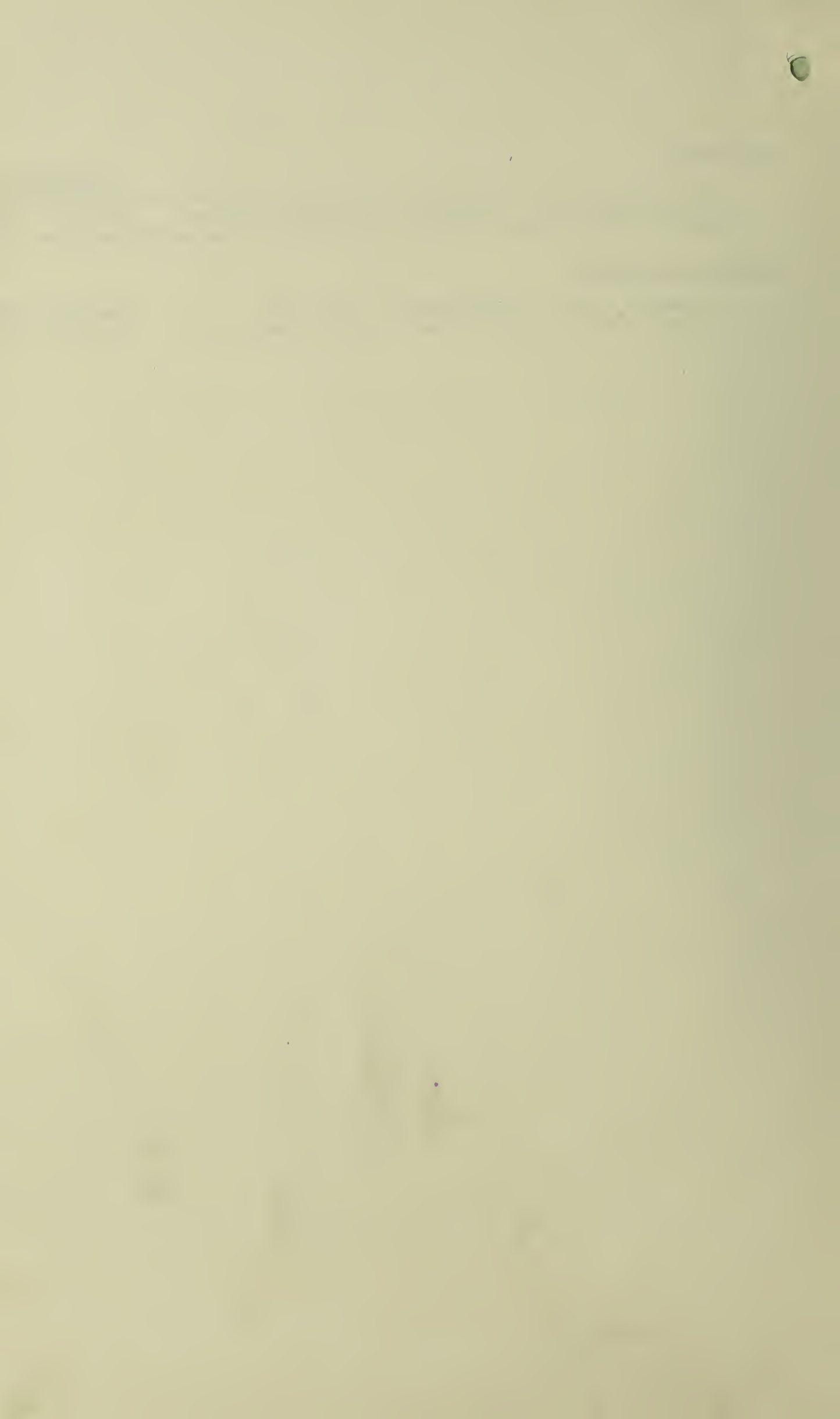
Home Nurses.

Tele. Numbers.

K. Ella, S.R.N. Q.I.D.N. "Dorcliffe", Cambridge St., Castleford.	Castleford 3138
F. Farber, S.R.N. S.C.M. "Normanhurst", Hightown, Castleford.	Castleford 2555
E. Slayton, S.R.N. A.R.R.C. 169 Fryston Rd., Airedale, Castleford.	Castleford 3118

Assistant Home Nurses.

L. Ainsworth, S.E.A.N. 3 Ambler Street, Castleford.	Castleford 2998
J. Baxter, S.E.A.N. Cawood Villas, Barnes Rd., Castleford.	Castleford 2074



THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CASTLEFORD.

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT.

1950.

To the Chairman and Members of the Castleford Urban District Council.

I have the honour of presenting to you, this my tenth Annual Report, being a report on the health of your district for the year 1950.

Statistics and Social Conditions
of the Area.

Area (Acres).....	4,394
Population (Estimated R.G. 1950) ..	43,620
Population (Estimated R.G. 1938) ..	43,090
Number of Inhabited Houses 1950...	11,707
Number of Inhabited Houses 1938...	11,026
Rateable Value.....	£189,985
Sum represented by a Penny Rate...	£735
Density of Population.....	9.9 persons to acre.

The Urban District is divided into 10 wards, namely:-

Airedale, Carlton, Fryston, Glasshoughton,
Half Acres, Red Hill, Snaithorne, Wheldale-
Lock Lane, Whitwood and Whitwood Mere.

Vital Statistics.

		<u>Births.</u>			
			<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Live.	Legitimate.....		344	341	685
	Illegitimate.....		<u>17</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>40</u>
			<u>361</u>	<u>364</u>	<u>725</u>
Still.	Legitimate.....		13	12	25
	Illegitimate.....		<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
			<u>14</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>26</u>
Total Births.....			<u>374</u>	<u>376</u>	<u>751</u>

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated home population - 16.6 (17.3
corrected).

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated home population - 0.59 (0.613
corrected).

BIRTH RATES (per 1,000 Home Population).

1945 - 1950.

	<u>1945.</u>	<u>1946.</u>	<u>1947.</u>	<u>1948.</u>	<u>1949.</u>	<u>1950.</u>
Live Birth Rate for Castleford.	21.12	22.04	22.30	18.8	19.7	16.6
Live Birth Rate for England & Wales.	16.10	19.10	20.50	17.9	16.7	15.8
Still Birth Rate for Castleford.	0.84	0.65	0.53	0.55	0.53	0.59
Still Birth Rate for England & Wales.	0.46	0.53	0.50	0.42	0.39	0.37

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate.....	7	5	12
Illegitimate.....	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>
	9	5	14

Death Rate of Infants under 4 weeks of age, per 1,000 live births - 19.3

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate.....	11	15	26
Illegitimate.....	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>
	13	15	28

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age, per 1,000 live births - 38.6

Death Rates of Infants under one year.

	<u>1945.</u>	<u>1946.</u>	<u>1947.</u>	<u>1948.</u>	<u>1949.</u>	<u>1950.</u>
<u>All infants per 1,000 Live Births.</u>						
Castleford	63	56	56	47	49	38
England & Wales.	46	43	41	34	32	33
<u>Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births.</u>						
Castleford.	61	56	52	49	49	38
<u>Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births.</u>						
Castleford.	93	55	118	-	40	50

The local birth rate recorded for 1950 is quite the lowest for a number of years now, and is markedly below the rate given for 1949. Reference to the Registrar General's comparative figures for England and Wales shows that a peak year was reached in 1947 but these have tailed off annually since that date, reaching in 1950 a figure of 15.8. From this it will readily be seen that the diminishing birth rate is both a national as well as a local problem.

The big family of even 50 years ago, combined with the staggering infantile mortality rate, are now things of the past, and one is indeed tempted to wonder if there has not been a complete swing over in the other direction. Family units of none, one and two children are the

rule nowadays, and this tendency, if persisted in, may eventually give rise to a static, or even declining, unbalanced population. Modern medical science has made some most remarkable strides during the last two decades, and much field work has been done in the specialities of paediatrics and geriatrics. As a result of this work, the infantile mortality rate has fallen from 154 per 1,000 births in 1900, to 33 in 1950, truly a phenomenal fall, and at the other end of the scale, whilst in 1900 only 47 per 1,000 of the population lived to be 65 years or over, now about 110 per 1,000 live for this longer period. Deaths in infants under one month of age, that is, during the neo-natal period, are due by and large to developmental causes, birth injuries, etc., but deaths occurring between one month and one year are due to bowel and respiratory infections, and as such, are preventable. These conditions are primarily associated with environmental hygiene, and our efforts to reduce this death rate still further must be directed towards improving general social conditions, including those relating to the production, processing and retailing of milk, the elimination of spots where flies can breed, as well as the provision of more and better houses. Attention to such details will undoubtedly bring its own reward, so enabling us to cut down still further the infant death rate.

DEATH RATES (per 1,000 HOME POPULATION).

	<u>1950.</u>
All Causes (Corrected 14.2)	11.5
Infective and parasitic diseases, excluding Tuberculosis.	0.14
Tuberculosis Respiratory.	0.35
Other forms of Tuberculosis.	0.02
Tuberculosis - all forms.	0.37
Cancer.	1.77
Vascular lesions of the Nervous System.	1.22
Heart and Circulatory.	4.06
Respiratory Diseases.	1.63
Maternal Mortality.	3.99

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS - 1950.

	<u>Castleford.</u>	<u>England & Wales.</u>
Maternal Mortality Rate:-		
(1) Complication of pregnancy and delivery.	1.33	0.54
(2) Other complications of puerperium.	1.33	0.15
(3) Abortion with sepsis.	1.33	0.09
(4) Other abortion.	-	0.05
(5) Sepsis of childbirth and the puerperium.-	-	0.03
	<u>3.99</u>	<u>0.86</u>
Death Rates per 1,000 home population:-		
All causes (corrected 14.2)	11.5	11.6
Typhoid and paratyphoid.	0.00	0.00
Whooping cough.	0.00	0.01
Diphtheria.	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis.	0.37	0.36
Influenza.	0.02	0.10
Smallpox.	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis (including polioencephalitis).	0.02	0.02
Pneumonia.	0.64	0.46

DEATHS.

<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
282	221	503

CAUSES OF DEATH.

(Deaths taken from the Registrar General's tables).

	<u>1950.</u>		
	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Tuberculosis, respiratory.	10	5	15
Other forms of Tuberculosis.	1	-	1
Syphilitic disease.	2	1	3
Diphtheria.	-	-	-
Whooping Cough.	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections.	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis.	1	-	1
Measles.	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases.	1	1	2
Malignant neoplasm, stomach.	4	7	11
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.	8	2	10
Malignant neoplasm, breast.	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, uterus.	-	8	8
Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms.	24	21	45
Leukaemia, aleukaemia.	2	-	2
Diabetes.	2	-	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system.	27	26	53
Coronary disease, angina.	30	9	39
Hypertension with heart disease.	5	4	9
Other heart disease.	56	56	112
Other circulatory disease.	8	9	17
Influenza	1	-	1
Pneumonia.	15	12	27
Bronchitis.	23	11	34
Other diseases of respiratory system.	7	2	9
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.	6	-	6
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>
c/f.	236	179	415

CAUSES OF DEATH (cont'd).

	<u>1950.</u>		
	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
b/f	236	179	415
Nephritis and nephrosis.	4	6	10
Hyperplasia of prostate.	6	-	6
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.	-	3	3
Congenital malformations.	1	1	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases.	23	25	48
Motor vehicle accidents.	4	2	6
All other accidents.	7	5	12
Suicide.	1	-	1
Homicide and operations of war.	-	-	-
	<u>282</u>	<u>221</u>	<u>503</u>

Owing to certain modifications which have been introduced in the Registrar General's death rates for 1950, it would be rather difficult to give truly comparative figures for previous years as has been done in former reports, but it can be said that the corrected death rate of 14.2 is somewhat in excess of the figure given for England and Wales. Deaths from the commoner infectious diseases, such as measles, and whooping cough, scarlet fever, and diphtheria are conspicuously absent, but those from tuberculosis, both pulmonary and non-pulmonary, are practically identical with the 1949 rates. The new classification in the case of cancer also differs somewhat from previous years and here again, in the aggregate, it can be said that there is a slight increase in the cancer incidence for 1950. It is a melancholy fact for me to have to put on record that there have been, during the year, three deaths coming under the heading of Maternal Causes, one from abortion, a second arising out of pregnancy, and a third during the puerperium. As will be seen from the comparative figures given, this death rate is considerably higher than the comparable figure for England and Wales, but were, in fact, unavoidable, and as a result of these three deaths, our maternal causes death rate is five times higher than that for the rest of the country. In contrast, the number of deaths resulting from suicide has shown a marked decline.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Notifications. 50.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
At all ages	29	17	2	2	10	5	1	0
Under 1 year.	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
1 - 5	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
5 - 10	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 15	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 20	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
20 - 25	2	5	-	-	-	1	-	-
25 - 35	5	5	-	-	1	3	-	-
35 - 45	5	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
45 - 55	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 65	4	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Over 65	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
No age.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Comparison between numbers on Tuberculosis Register
in 1949 and 1950.

	1949			1950		
	Pulmonary.	Non Pulmonary.	Total.	Pulmonary.	Non Pulmonary.	Total.
(a) Number of cases on register 1st January.	236	68	304	247	70	317
(b) New cases notified during the year.	48	7	55	44	4	48
(c) Restored to Register.	-	-	-	2	-	2
(d) TOTALS.	284	75	359	293	74	367
(e) Number of cases removed from register during the year.	37	5	42	30	2	32
(f) Number of cases left on register at the end of the year.	247	70	317	263	72	335

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1950 SHOWN IN AGE GROUPS.

Notified Diseases.	Under 1 yr.	1 - 3	3 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 25	25 & over.	No. Age.	Total	Removed to Hospital.	Deaths
Measles	5	21	46	13	-	-	-	-	85	-	
Whooping Cough.	17	43	42	22	1	-	1	-	126	1	
Diphtheria.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Scarlet Fever	-	10	27	26	7	-	2	-	72	72	
Acute Poliomyelitis.	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	4	4	
Acute Polioencephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Notified Diseases.	0 - 5	5 - 15	15 - 45	45 - 65	65 & over.	No. Age	Total	Removed to Hospital
Dysentery	-	-	3	1	-	-	4	2
Cerebro-spinal fever.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	1	4	3	-	8	2
Pneumonia	4	2	3	-	-	-	9	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

I am very pleased to be able to put on record that there has not been one single confirmed case of Diphtheria in Castleford since August, 1949, and this complete absence of the disease locally is all the more remarkable when we remember that during the period January to July, 1949, there were no fewer than six diphtheria notifications. To be able to cut the notification rate from 94 to nothing in 10 years is no mean achievement but during those 10 years, memories have become blunted, or in the case of the generation which has matured during that period, have not known the awful tragedies and miseries caused in the past by this disease. Even now there are signs that the general public are tending to minimise the dangers and ill-effects of Diphtheria, in the face of what is to them a much more real danger, namely that of Poliomyelitis. One must agree that Poliomyelitis is not a disease to be taken lightly, but if we are to allow a population to grow up unprotected by immunisation, it requires no great stretch of imagination to foresee that Diphtheria will undoubtedly become once again the very tangible menace it was but a decade ago, and it may well be incumbent upon us to re-open our Diphtheria Wards now happily empty, to provide for the needs of those suffering from Diphtheria. Diphtheria is a disease which not infrequently causes paralysis and even death, or at the very least, a separation of the young patient from his or her parents for at least 5 or 6 weeks. The fact that trauma such as is caused by any form of injection may precipitate an attack of Poliomyelitis in one incubating the disease appears to be indeed a remote possibility but this should not blind us to the need for carrying on with as much enthusiasm as in years gone by, our mission to see that all young children are protected against Diphtheria. It is a fact that over 140,000 less children were immunised in England and Wales during 1950 compared with 1949, and if we are to keep Diphtheria at bay, it is essential that the level of immunisation should not fall. In Castleford there were 202 fewer immunisations done in 1950 as compared with 1949, and this fall off is probably due to one or more of three factors - (1) the falling birth rate (2) the Poliomyelitis scare, and (3) some apathy on the part of the general public towards accepting immunisation. If the immunisation rate should start to fall it will be an anti-climax indeed to all the spade work which this Authority did in the early years of this decade.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY.

Supply.

Water is purchased in bulk from three neighbouring authorities, namely:- Wakefield County Borough, Pontefract Municipal Borough, and Tadcaster Rural District. An average of 575,000 gallons per day were obtained from Wakefield, 439,000 from Pontefract, and 28,000 from Tadcaster during the year. The supplies from Wakefield and Tadcaster are soft in character, but that from Pontefract is very hard, the former having a total average hardness of 5.0 degrees clark respectively, and the latter of 13.0 degrees clark.

Purification.

Apart from the purification undertaken at the source of supply, no further action is taken locally except for chlorination of water in the reservoirs.

Consumption.

In 1950 the average daily consumption for Castleford was 1,042,000 gallons, of which 722,000 gallons were used for domestic purposes, and 320,000 gallons industrially.

A recent comprehensive survey has revealed the fact that the residents of 36 houses collect their water supply from communal stand pipes.

RESULTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLING OF WATER
FROM THE CASTLEFORD BATHS.

Date.	p.H.Value.	Total Free Chlorine. p.p.m.	Presumptive B. coli. in 100 ml. water.	Faecal B. coli. in 100 ml. water.
4. 4.50. Shallow end.	7.0	0.8	Nil	Nil
4. 4.50. Deep end.	7.0	0.8	Nil	Nil
12. 4.50. Shallow end.	7.2	0.6	Nil	Nil
12. 4.50. Deep end.	7.2	0.6	Nil	Nil
18. 4.50. Shallow end.	7.2	1.0	Nil	Nil
18. 4.50. Deep end.	7.2	1.0	Nil	Nil
25. 4.50. Shallow end.	6.9	1.0	Nil	Nil
25. 4.50. Deep end.	7.1	1.0	Nil	Nil
2. 5.50. Shallow end.	7.2	1.0	Nil	Nil
2. 5.50. Deep end.	7.2	1.0	Nil	Nil
9. 5.50. Shallow end.	7.3	1.0	Nil	Nil
9. 5.50. Deep end.	7.3	1.0	Nil	Nil
13. 5.50. Shallow end.	7.2	1.0	Nil	Nil
18. 5.50. Deep end.	7.2	1.0	Nil	Nil
25. 5.50. Shallow end.	7.2	Nil	Nil	Nil
25. 5.50. Deep end.	7.2	1.0	Nil	Nil
1. 6.50. Shallow end.	7.6	1.0	Nil	Nil
1. 6.50. Deep end.	7.6	1.0	Nil	Nil
8. 6.50. Shallow end.	7.3	1.0	Nil	Nil
8. 6.50. Deep end.	7.3	1.0	Nil	Nil
15. 6.50. Shallow end.	7.3	1.0	Nil	Nil
15. 6.50. Deep end.	7.3	0.8	Nil	Nil
22. 6.50. Shallow end.	7.3	0.8	Nil	Nil
22. 6.50. Deep end.	7.3	0.6	Nil	Nil
29. 6.50. Shallow end.	7.1	0.8	Nil	Nil
29. 6.50. Deep end.	7.1	0.8	Nil	Nil
6. 7.50. Shallow end.	7.1	1.0	Nil	Nil
6. 7.50. Deep end.	7.1	1.0	Nil	Nil
13. 7.50. Shallow end.	7.3	0.9	Nil	Nil
13. 7.50. Deep end.	7.3	0.8	Nil	Nil
20. 7.50. Shallow end.	7.3	0.9	Nil	Nil
20. 7.50. Deep end.	7.4	0.9	Nil	Nil
27. 7.50. Shallow end.	7.1	Nil	Nil	Nil
27. 7.50. Deep end.	7.2	0.9	Nil	Nil
1. 8.50. Shallow end.	7.1	0.5	Nil	Nil
1. 8.50. Deep end.	7.1	0.5	Nil	Nil
9. 8.50. Shallow end.	6.9	1.0	Nil	Nil
9. 8.50. Deep end.	7.0	0.9	Nil	Nil
17. 8.50. Shallow end.	7.0	1.0	Nil	Nil
17. 8.50. Deep end.	7.0	Nil	Nil	Nil
22. 8.50. Shallow end.	7.0	1.0	Nil	Nil
22. 8.50. Deep end.	7.0	1.0	Nil	Nil
31. 8.50. Shallow end.	7.4	1.0	Nil	Nil
31. 8.50. Deep end.	7.5	0.6	Nil	Nil
7. 9.50. Shallow end.	7.5	1.0	Nil	Nil
7. 9.50. Deep end.	7.6	1.0	Nil	Nil
14. 9.50. Shallow end.	7.4	1.0	Nil	Nil
14. 9.50. Deep end.	7.4	1.0	Nil	Nil
21. 9.50. Shallow end.	7.4	0.8	Nil	Nil
21. 9.50. Deep end.	7.3	0.8	Nil	Nil
28. 9.50. Shallow end.	7.6	1.0	Nil	Nil
28. 9.50. Deep end.	7.6	1.0	Nil	Nil
5.10.50. Shallow end.	7.4	0.8	Nil	Nil
5.10.50. Deep end.	7.4	Nil	Nil	Nil

Perusal of the above bacteriological samples will clearly show that in the majority of occasions, an adequate total free chlorine residual was available, and certainly in no case has either faecal or non-faecal coli been isolated.

The freshness and vivacity of the water has been commented upon on a number of occasions by visitors to the town.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Both the Maternity and Child Welfare and the School Medical Services have had quite a successful year. The daily routine entailed by the Maternity and Child Welfare Service has been carried on without a break quietly and unobtrusively, and the one spectacular event of the year in this direction has been the inauguration of a Combined Breast Feeding and Ultra Violet Light Clinic. This type of Clinic is, in many ways, novel in character and has much to commend it. The principles of breast feeding are taught to those mothers who show an earnest desire to breast feed their infants, and the sunlight administered at the same time is provided to tone up the general system either before or after the baby is born. In this connection, a special report has been compiled of the work carried on at this clinic in rather more detail, and includes the numbers of women who have attended the clinic during the year.

The Sunlight Clinic for all children up to the age when they leave school continues to prove a most valuable service and has eminently fulfilled the function assigned to it.

In regard to the medical examination of school children, we are now getting into a much more stable position and have already gone a long way towards catching up with the huge arrears of work resulting from the war and after. This was caused by the grave lack of doctors so necessary to carry out the clinical work and fulfil the demands of those services. I am now glad to be able to say that, by and large, it has been possible to maintain a full establishment of doctors working under the Maternity and Child Welfare and School Medical Services throughout the year. Signs are not wanting, however, which go to show that the post-war Health Authority Service is not as popular as it was in years gone by, and fewer candidates are being attracted to its ranks to make good the losses due to retirement, etc. The National Award lately negotiated should, however, go a long way towards remedying outstanding anomalies which exist between the Public Health and the other Medical Services, and should steadily improve the morale of our Service.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

Centre	Days & times of sessions.	No. of sessions during year.	ATTENDANCES.					
			0 - 1	Average per session.	1 - 5	Average per session.	Attending for first time.	
							0 - 1	1 - 5.
Airedale Methodist Church, Airedale	Mondays 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	48	2293	48	413	9	150	6
Glasshoughton St. Paul's Institute.	Tuesdays 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	48	2665	55	960	20	96	1
Samar Street, Castleford.	Mondays & Thursdays. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	94	3592	38	1200	13	213	5
Whitwood, Oxford Street Methodist Church, Hightown.	Mondays 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.	48	2742	57	257	5	165	-
TOTALS.		238	11292	48	2830	12	624	12

Report on a pilot clinic carried on in this Division
to stimulate a greater interest in Breast Feeding.

The progressive decline in breast feeding which has taken place during the past two decades has been all too noticeable to anyone interested in this vital subject and the sublime confidence that has been engendered in the minds of the mothers as regards the merits of this or that brand of dried food has become all too well-known. There can be no doubt that one of the main factors contributing to such an attitude of mind is the easiness with which proprietary brands of dried milk can be prepared in the home, and indeed, it is felt in some quarters that this is an easy way out from the restrictions which motherhood normally imposes whereby a considerable degree of liberty can be obtained by the mother.

Considered Paediatric opinion is overwhelmingly of the opinion that, where possible, all children should be breast fed provided the mother's constitution can stand the strain, but here, fashions for, or against breast feeding are just as noticeable as in many other walks of life. The ability of a particular mother to secrete a sufficiency of milk successfully, depends on two factors, the one physiological, the other psychological, and of these two factors, the psychological one is of considerably greater importance. No matter how hard we may try to put the mother's breasts into the best physiological state to sustain the breast feeding of her infant, if the inclination does not exist, or if the confidence of the mother in her ability to do so becomes undermined, then the physiological factor can spell only failure. In none of the body functions can the control of the mind over the body be ignored and certainly on the subject in question, it can be, and frequently is an over-riding factor to be contended with. The fact that breast fed children are on the whole sturdier and less liable to infection than their dried milk fed counterparts has been common knowledge for a long time now, and Dr. Haish, in a recent publication, has emphasised this point by stating emphatically that the sickness rate in artificially fed infants is five times more common than in breast fed ones.

In an industrial area like the one in question, social and environmental conditions often demand that breast feeding should be discontinued by the end of the third week and indeed sometimes much earlier, but in spite of this, I do feel that a larger number of women could be persuaded to make an effort to fulfil their natural functional obligations without imposing too great a strain on their physical resources and so breast feed their infants for a considerably longer period of time than is at present the case. In a preliminary effort to tackle this problem, a sunlight plant was installed in Castleford in April, 1945 and it was felt that expectant and breast feeding mothers might reasonably benefit by a course of such treatment and indeed the practical results obtained, taken in conjunction with the overwhelming enthusiasm displayed by the mothers, justified our most optimistic expectations.

In view of the popularity attained by this clinic it was felt reasonable to assume that a more comprehensive clinic where the principles of breast feeding could be taught and the mothers shown the best methods of putting their breasts into the best physiological condition possible for breast feeding, if run in conjunction with a sunlight clinic, could achieve as great as, if not greater degree of popularity than the sunlight clinic alone.

Such a clinic was opened on the 1st October, 1949, but it was realised at the very outset that the full co-operation of the doctors was a very necessary factor indeed if it was to be a success, and it was realised furthermore that the choice of suitable types of nurse to be in charge of, and run this clinic, would require the most careful consideration. All the doctors were therefore circulated with details about this clinic and were invited to send suitable types of patients to it. Originally a health visitor and a midwife were chosen to be in charge, but subsequent experience showed that the service could be most successfully run by the midwives themselves and this arrangement has been in operation for quite a time now.

cont'd....

The following tables show the attendance at this clinic during the period October, 1949 to September, 1950 inclusive and these are divided into two main groups, namely those who attended the clinic as expectant mothers and those others who attended as breast feeding mothers. These two groups are further sub-divided into two sub-groups, one for primipara and the other for multipara. To put our findings into a truer perspective it was early realised that a survey would have to be made of an unselected group to assess the normal extent of breast feeding in this Division, and this survey revealed the fact that only 44% of primipara and 27% of multipara breast fed their infants after the third month.

						<u>Expectant Mothers</u>		<u>Breast Feeding Mothers</u>	
						<u>46</u>		<u>27</u>	
						<u>Ante-Natal</u>	<u>Ante-Natal</u>	<u>Post-Natal</u>	<u>Post-Natal</u>
						<u>Primipara.</u>	<u>Multipara.</u>	<u>Primipara.</u>	<u>Multipara.</u>
Private Doctor subsequently did not advise Breast Feeding.						2	3	-	-
Still births and abortions.						2	1	-	-
Breast fed for a period of up to 1 month.						5	10	-	2
"	"	"	"	"	2 months.	2	1	3	-
"	"	"	"	"	3 months.	1	2	-	1
"	"	"	"	"	4 months.	-)	5)	2)	4)
"	"	"	"	"	5 months.	2)	3)	2)	2)
"	"	"	"	"	6 months.	2)	5)	5)	6)
						16	30	12	15

1. Expectant Mothers.

a. Ante-Natal Primipara.

16 attended - 25% of these continued breast feeding from over 3 to 6 months or over.

b. Ante-Natal Multipara.

30 attended - 43.3% of these continued breast feeding from over 3 to 6 months or over.

2. Breast Feeding Mothers.

a. Post-Natal Primipara.

12 attended - 75% of these continued breast feeding from over 3 to 6 months or over.

b. Post-Natal Multipara.

15 attended - 80% of these continued breast feeding from over 3 to 6 months or over.

Whilst it would be impossible at such an early stage to state any very definite conclusions as to the success of this venture or otherwise, it might not be out of place to give one's impressions of the first year's working. It was found that whilst sunlight alone improved the feeling of well-being of the patient, the further treatment of massage and manipulations of the breast stimulated a much greater flow of breast milk and these two factors combined, with the addition of a suitable lactagogue were often most successful. Whilst it is felt that results up to date have been most encouraging, it is hoped that as our efforts become more fully known in the Division, so will our success become more tangible. As a very necessary adjunct, it was early recognised that complete co-operation should exist between the midwife and the health visitor so that when the midwife ceases attendance on a case, the health visitor should immediately follow on her tracks, possessing a full knowledge

cont'd.....

of all the facts concerning the particular patient. In this way, the continuity of supervision both for the mother and baby becomes much more smooth and uninterrupted. The clinic has, in the first instance, dealt with a small number of mothers, but the interest which has been stimulated amongst the health visitors and midwives of this division as a result of the clinic has given the nursing personnel an added impetus and interest by increasing their endeavour to persuade mothers in this division not attending the clinic to undertake an even longer period of breast feeding where such is reasonably possible. In this way it is felt that the venture can have both direct and indirect effects, direct in the sense that a clinic is now in being where the principles of breast feeding etc. can be taught, and indirect in the sense that a greater interest is taken by the health visitor and midwife of this division in regard to the general breast feeding of the infants. It was unfortunate that this clinic had to be carried on in premises not too suitable for the purpose, but by means of improvisation we have been able to ensure continuity of the work reasonably satisfactorily. Alternative accommodation should be available in 1951 at the Divisional Health Office, where this work can be carried out without the hindrances now existing, and under more congenial conditions.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

<u>Centre.</u>	<u>No. of sessions.</u>	<u>No. of attendances.</u>	<u>Average per session.</u>	<u>No. attending for first time.</u>
Airedale	31	406	13	130
Glasshoughton	21	148	7	58
Sagar Street.	47	518	11	160
Whitwood	46	610	13	162
TOTALS.	145	1682	12	510

Details are given below of the proprietary brands of foods, etc. which were available at cost price to all women attending the clinics.

Cow and Gate - full cream.	Trufood Humanised.
Colact.	Trufood Follow-on.
Farex.	Virol.
Glucose.	Virolax.
Horlicks.	Vitamin B. Tablets.
Lactagol	F. S. Tablets.
Liquid Paraffin.	Cod Liver Oil.
Maltoline Iron.	Midlothian Oat Food.
Vitamin Concentrate.	Multivite Tablets.
Olive Oil.	Ambrosia Lactation Tablets.
Ovaltine.	Minadex.
Ostermilk No. 1.	Vitamin Oram Capsules.
Ostermilk No. 2.	Robrex.
Robeleine.	Robinsons Groats.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

	<u>1950.</u>	<u>1949.</u>
Total No. of deliveries - as Midwife.	378	493
Total No. of deliveries - as Maternity Nurse.	17	23
Total No. of patients ante-natally examined.	408	572
Number of cases delivered under Gas & Air Analgesia.	310	216
Percentage of Women having Gas & Air Analgesia.	78%	44%

Gas and Air Analgesia.

A method whereby the pangs of childbirth can be alleviated is practised in Castleford and, as will be seen from the comparative figures for 1949 and 1950, the number of domiciliary confinements where this form of analgesia has been accepted is almost doubled. It is of interest to note, however, that there is still a small percentage of mothers who object to having Gas and Air analgesia, either because they feel they do not want it, or because they feel that it interferes with the natural function of child birth.

PREMATURE INFANTS.

		<u>Died.</u>
No. of premature infants born at home and nursed at home.	- 17	2
No. of premature infants born at home and nursed in hospital.	- 2	1
No. of premature infants born and nursed in hospital.	- <u>41</u>	<u>3</u>
	<u>60</u>	<u>11</u>
No. of premature stillbirths at home	- 6.	

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Premature Births.</u>	<u>Premature Deaths.</u>
1944	27	15
1945	34	16
1946	82	16
1947	34	10
1948	37	9
1949	75	21
1950	60	11

ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT CLINIC - SAGAR STREET.

The Sunlight Clinic was continued successfully during the year, sessions being held every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 9.00 a.m., and the rate of attendance being twice per week.

The following are the number of new cases and the number of attendances in the 0 - 4 and 5 - 15 age groups during the year.

<u>New Cases.</u>		<u>Total No. of Attendances.</u>	
<u>0 - 4.</u>	<u>5 - 15.</u>	<u>0 - 4.</u>	<u>5 - 15.</u>
182	195	2235	2623

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

(a) Notifications of Diphtheria.

1941.....	94.
1942.....	68.
1943.....	45.
1944.....	39.
1945.....	33.
1946.....	27.
1947.....	23.
1948.....	17.
1949.....	6.
1950.....	Nil

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION (cont'd..)

(b) Up to 15 years of age. (c) Over 15 years of age.

0 - 5 years of age. 5 - 15 years of age.

1941		77		17
1942		48		20
1943	9		16	20
1944	11		10	18
1945	7		16	10
1946	7		9	11
1947	4		6	13
1948	6		6	5
1949	1		4	1
1950	-		-	-

(d) Deaths from Diphtheria.

0 - 15 years. Over 15 years.

1941	1	-
1942	2	-
1943	-	-
1944	2	1
1945	1	-
1946	-	-
1947	-	-
1948	-	-
1949	-	-
1950	-	-

None of the above was immunised.

(e) Number of children immunised per year.

Births. 0 - 4 years. 5 - 15 years.

1942	827	532	838
1943	802	669	1648
1944	946	582	426
1945	859	795	442
1946	935	730	515
1947	952	738	569
1948	860	729	583
1949	858	886	862
1950	725	684	1269

(f) Number of children immunised -
Primary & Refresher doses since 1946.

0 - 4 years. 5 - 15 years.

Primary. Refresher. Primary. Refresher.

1946	730	-	425	90
1947	735	3	398	171
1948	728	1	278	305
1949	864	22	345	517
1950	684	-	276	993

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION (cont'd..)

(g) Percentage of Children immunised since 1942.

	<u>0 - 4 years.</u>	<u>5 - 15 years.</u>
1942	28.33%	51.22%
1943	44.91%	87.02%
1944	49.84%	89.52%
1945	66.12%	92.01%
1946	67.03%	94.55%
1947	67.83%	95.32%
1948	67.27%	94.25%
1949	68.12%	96.3%
1950	69.07%	95.1%

<u>No. of Primary immunisations.</u>	<u>No. of Booster immunisations.</u>
<u>1950.</u>	<u>1950.</u>
960	993

REPORT ON A MOBILE UNIT IMMUNISATION CAMPAIGN HELD IN
DIVISION 11 DURING 1950.

The plan of operations of our Mobile Unit Immunisation Campaign was essentially based on the pattern already set by our very successful campaign of the previous year, and it is interesting to note that the problems encountered in 1950 were of a somewhat different nature compared to those of 1949. Of the two main factors which militated against our achieving the same high standard of success, one became obvious early on when the preliminary spade work was being done, whilst the other arose as a contingency to be borne in mind which had been foreseen when the campaign was being planned. As a result of the remarkable clean up which had been effected amongst the un-immunised children in this Division in 1949, it was very quickly realised that we should not be working with the same high initial figures in 1950 and our lists would be comprised essentially of the problem type of children who had had to be passed the previous year, and those children who were unavailable the previous year and whose parents, whilst willing to have their children immunised, were unable to bring them along to the static immunisations clinics.

The success of our 1949 campaign had so encouraged my Health Visiting staff that in the course of their routine visiting they made special and persistent efforts to gain the co-operation of the parents who comprised the hard core of persistent refusals, and my nursing staff felt that some little headway had been made in this direction.

In my report of 1949, I stated that it was essential, if success was to be attained, to hold this type of campaign during the summer months of the year, and whilst this statement still holds good, it will have to be tempered by the evidence available from a totally unexpected source which, as a result of the press publicity given to it, makes it needful from the point of view of the general public to tread warily. Here I refer to the statistical evidence which is accumulating to the effect that in a person incubating poliomyelitis, trauma such as that sustained in immunisation, especially by the use of A.P.T., could well predispose to paralysis in the affected limb, and this fact dictated the use of T.A.F. as an immunising substance as against A.P.T. even though the latter may give a higher schick conversion rate and requires only two injections instead of three. Amongst the

refusals shown in the tabulated statistical data given subsequently, it would, I think, be true to say that these were in some measure influenced by the press publicity on the subject, and that poliomyelitis was raging in other parts of the country.

As in the previous year, a considerable amount of spade work was done by my Health Visiting and clerical staff, giving a clear indication well before the campaign was launched, how many children were for immunisation, and this knowledge enabled the campaign to be planned in greater detail. A few days before the unit was scheduled to go round the district selected, a Loud Speaker unit covered the area, notifying the parents that the immunisation van would cover that area on such and such a date, giving the approximate time of the visit. As previous experience dictated, the staffing of the unit comprised a doctor, a nurse assisting the doctor, another acting as clerk whilst two nurses notified the parents of the presence of the van.

In all, a total of 460 immunisations were carried out, covering a period of 12 sessions, though if A.P.T. had been used, the number of injections would have been reduced to 308 and the sessions to 8. Each session thus gave an average of 38 injections and a distance of approximately 11 miles per session was covered by the van. Owing to the appearance of poliomyelitis in this neighbourhood in August, I deemed it advisable to yield to popular opinion, and stop further immunisation sessions both as regards the mobile unit and the static immunisation clinic. As a consequence of this action, 76 children from the Normanton area, plus a further 28 who were not available on the first tour of the van, had to be left over until the following season. In spite of the smaller number of children to be immunised per stop of the van compared with the previous year, and the generally accepted fact that a static immunisation clinic has seldom as many as 20 per session, I feel that the results obtained in 1950 were such as to continue to convince one of the value of this type of auxiliary unit.

By means of the mobile unit immunisation van one can get well off the beaten track and successful contact can be established with children who would probably not otherwise be immunised, at least not until they commenced attendance at school. I am becoming more and more convinced that as diphtheria as a disease continues to decline, and a generation grows up which cannot be expected to remember the awful ravages of diphtheria, both as regards the incidence of the disease and the wanton loss of human life accruing from it, that mobile units of this nature supported by the propaganda value of the previous visit of the Loud Speaker unit, will prove a very virile adjunct of the generally accepted static immunisation clinics. Furthermore, it is generally agreed that static immunisation clinics are now catering for the maximum volume of immunisations that can possibly be undertaken by this type of clinic and if our present rate of immunisations is to be increased, the mobile unit provides a ready solution to the problem. The new problem occasioned by the alleged relationship between trauma and poliomyelitis has even now become a very real one, and whilst it may have some effect on our immunisation acceptance rate, it will undoubtedly have an important bearing on our immunisation campaigns of the future during periods of poliomyelitis. Some most valuable months of the year will be lost to us and this will probably mean that much of our present work, now carried out over a period of 12 months, will have to be compressed into a much shorter period of 8 or 9 months. Finally, I should like to stress the fact once again that if the mobile unit immunisation van is to be a complete success, the purchase of an autoclave is a virtual necessity since it will be impossible for me to rely indefinitely on helpful assistance afforded me by the local hospitals as regards the sterilisation of the needles, dressings, etc.

HOME HELP SERVICE.

No. of cases during 1950	-	114
No. of Home Helps employed at 31st December, 1950.	-	13

HOME NURSING SERVICE.

<u>1950</u>		<u>1949</u>	
<u>No. of Cases.</u>	<u>Total No. of Visits.</u>	<u>No. of Cases.</u>	<u>Total No. of Visits.</u>
379	13,703.	354	14,199

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

<u>No. of Schools.</u>	<u>No. of Schools inspected.</u>	
	<u>1949.</u>	<u>1950.</u>
30.	23.	28.
<u>Average No. of Pupils attending school during 1950.</u>	<u>No. of Children inspected.</u>	
	<u>1949.</u>	<u>1950.</u>
7632	2519	2660

Nutrition Table.

<u>Nutrition.</u>	<u>No. of Pupils inspected.</u>	<u>Percentage.</u>
A. (Good)	1218	45.8%
B. (Fair)	1292	48.6%
C. (Poor)	150	5.6%

No. of Pupils found to require treatment - 466.

MINOR AILMENTS CLINICS.

There are nine Centres where Minor Ailment Clinics are held in the District, the main one being at Wesley Street. Subsidiary clinics are held at Ashton Road, Cutsyke, Airedale, Fryston, Hightown, Glasshoughton, Whitwood More, and Wheldon Lane Nursery Schools.

<u>Defects Treated.</u>	<u>Total No. of Attendances.</u>
1998	4766

CASTLEFORD OCCUPATION CENTRE

The children are divided into three classes according to their mental grading, and a supervisor and three unqualified assistants are in charge of them. The lessons taught are in keeping with the mentality of the group, that is, simple sense training, speech exercises and physical exercises (with and without music) for Class I, with a rather more difficult routine for Class II, and a still harder programme for top grade defectives. If a child is found to make progress in one particular group, he or she is moved to the next higher group. As two-thirds of the total children are mongols, dancing, singing and percussion bands prove to be the most suitable and popular types of exercises to their requirements. All children who attend regularly appear to derive benefit from training in general tidiness, personal cleanliness, obedience and good manners.

All who visit the Centre, be they guests from other Centres, or those who are in daily contact with the children, are impressed by the general air of interest and well being of the pupils. It is common knowledge that, deprived of the benefits of any form of education, such children rapidly lose all contact with their surroundings and the human beings populating them, and they become more dull and apathetic than normally should be the case. They simply degenerate lower and lower and even the kindly ministrations of their parents have little or no effect on them whatsoever. Placed in an Occupation Centre, these children, properly handled, quite quickly become amenable to discipline and co-operative, showing a lively interest in their surroundings, and it is a joy to watch them make social contacts with mental equals, which not infrequently ripen into friendships, irrespective of their physical age or characteristics. It has not infrequently been said that money spent in educating these children is money wasted, but I would advise such people to visit such a Centre and take an interest in these poor unfortunates, when it will soon be realised that quite a lot can be done to rehabilitate them. By no stretch of imagination can they ever be brought to any accepted standard of normality, but at least their miserable lot can be ameliorated and made more bearable.

Although the need has not so far been pressing, the fact will have to be faced in the near future that suitable provision will require to be made for those in the Centre whose need for expression demands more vigorous outlets than are possible at the Local Centre, and for such, especially in the case of boys, a Centre where woodwork, basket making, cobbling, and even tailoring are taught would be more in keeping with their increasingly advancing needs.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I would like to express my sincere thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their co-operation, and to the Sanitary Inspector, to the Surveyor, and to the staff of my Department, both professional and clerical, for their able assistance to me during the year.

Yours faithfully,

J. M. PATERSON

Medical Officer of Health.

THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CASTLEFORD

THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CASTLEFORD

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent.

E.J.WINFIELD, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., A.M.Inst.P.C.

YEAR ENDED 31ST. DECEMBER, 1950.

THE

OF

AND

THE

OF

OF

OF

OF

OF

OF

OF

OF

OF

THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CASTLEFORD

Annual Report of the Sanitary Inspector for the year
ended 31st. December, 1950.

To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs Dodsworth, Mrs Parker and Gentlemen,

I beg to place before you my Seventh Annual Report, in which is given a brief review of the work of my Department and the sanitary conditions obtaining in your district during the year 1950.

HOUSING

The housing of the people continues to be an outstanding national problem, and one of particular importance in your district. It can well be divided into phases - firstly the need for additional (and therefore new) houses to alleviate general overcrowding, and secondly, the need for either reconstruction or demolition of existing unfit dwellings.

In considering the first aspect of the problem, the houses erected to date have done much to relieve the desperate conditions existing at the end of the war; nevertheless, many more are still required. In the course of its activities the Department finds many cases of overcrowding - overcrowding based on Housing Act standards - but, in addition inspections reveal vast numbers of houses occupied by more than one family. This sharing of dwellings calls for great tolerance amongst the occupants, even when of the same family, and can only be endured for so long. Every possible endeavour must be made to produce new houses in number and so eliminate this dual occupation. With this in mind it is disappointing to record that in 1950 only thirty-two new houses were built, but this reduced rate of building is undoubtedly due to the difficulty in securing sites, a difficulty accentuated by mining operations. Your Housing Development Committee pursued to good purpose its researches throughout the year, and as a result we may now look forward to large scale building operations on sites in the Airedale and Fryston areas.

With so acute a need for additional houses, it can well be that the problems of existing houses are overlooked, or underestimated. Whilst the sharing of dwellings can become an intolerable burden upon the occupiers concerned, it is not of necessity worse than the effects of an unfit house, even when occupied by only one family. Inspections have revealed many houses to be now in a state of unfitness or bordering thereon, and in my opinion the time has arrived when serious thought must be given to the future of such houses.

It will be recalled that in the past three or four years the Department has surveyed the existing housing of the district, and during the year 1950 the Health Committee considered, at some length, my report on this survey. The report divided the unfit dwellings into two groups, those included in areas considered to be unfit by virtue of the conditions of both the area and the dwellings therein, and secondly those houses considered to be unfit by their own state and condition. The areas were again divided into two, those recommended for clearance only, and those recommended for clearance and redevelopment. In this latter connection the following points had great bearing on the recommendations, (a) whilst the areas are considered in their present state to be unsatisfactory and the dwellings therein to be not fit, the area as such contains prepared roads, sewers, water mains, gas and electricity supplies, essential services which today call for high capital expenditure on new housing sites, expenditure which would occur only in part if the area were

cleared and redeveloped, and (b) the uprooting of population and transference to the outer fringe of the district is not always desired by the persons affected. Several of the areas reported upon appear to lend themselves to redevelopment, and this is strongly recommended.

The individual houses were considered on an attempt made to assess the degree of unfitness and thus give some form of priority. Eventually the houses were divided into five groups, each group being given an index letter (A to E), which would in turn denote the order of priority. The following is a summary showing the areas recommended and the number of houses affected:-

<u>Clearance Areas</u>	<u>No. of Houses</u>
New Fryston Village	211
York and Castle Street Area	87
Albion Street Area	53
<u>Redevelopment Areas</u>	
Halfacres Area	307
Hightown Area	243
Whitwood Area	103
Redhill Avenue	35
<u>Individual Unfit Houses</u>	
Category A	181
B	304
C	348
D	183
E	57
Total	<u>2112</u>

In addition to the foregoing two special areas were reported upon without specific recommendations being made, this being due to the bearing the Town and Country Planning Act must have on the future of the areas. The areas concerned would include a further 1000 houses.

In preparing the report it was appreciated that the time was inopportune for embarking on large scale programmes of demolition. Nevertheless it was felt that the information contained therein could form the basis of future planning, and also that a commencement might be made upon some part of the recommendations.

Whilst an attempt was made, through this survey and report to secure an overall picture of the housing situation, day to day activities secured much in the way of repair and maintenance. Due to the war years and to rising costs repairs and replacements have in the main been limited only to the essentials, and it is often with difficulty that owners are induced to undertake major works. Nevertheless much has been achieved in the past year by way of repair, but in addition some properties have been found to be not worth the cost of repair and accordingly several demolitions have occurred.

Ignoring the unfit houses there still exist many dwellings of a standard lower than seems reasonable, and to these the provisions of the Housing Act, 1949, could well be applied, but again progress is retarded by finance.

Experience gained in the post war years cannot but indicate that the time is now overdue when conditions of rentals should be revised. Whilst one can visualise the chaotic conditions that would arise if controls were removed, one can also appreciate the need for an increase in rents to meet the increased cost of maintenance. It cannot be believed that a compromise is impossible. I append for members a tabulated report on the activities coming under the heading of housing repair:-

Housing Statistics

No. of dwelling houses in the district	- 11,707
No. of back-to-back houses included in above	- 291

1. Inspections of dwelling houses during the year.

(1)(a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts).	1412
--	------

(b) No. of inspections made for that purpose	2835
--	------

(2)(a) No. of dwelling houses (included above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	935
---	-----

(b) No. of inspections for that purpose	935
---	-----

2. Remedy of defects without service of formal notices.

No. of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by L.A. or their officers	356
---	-----

3. Action under Statutory powers during the year.

Proceedings under Public Health Act.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	126
--	-----

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-	
--	--

(a) by L.A.	Nil
(b) by Owners	76

Proceedings under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936.

Number of representations made in respect of dwelling houses unfit for habitation	1
---	---

No. of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1
--	---

No. of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	6
---	---

New Houses.

No. of new houses provided during the year.

By the Local Authority	20
By Private Enterprise	12

The following is a summary of the return submitted to the Ministry of Health of the action taken under the Housing Acts, 1930/36, and the position at the 31st. December, 1950:-

Part III of the Act. Clearance Areas.

No. of unfit dwelling-houses demolished - 68
No. of persons displaced - 243

Part II of the Act. Individual Unfit Houses.

No. of dwelling houses demolished

By formal action - 131
By informal action - 32

No. of dwelling houses closed - 29
Parts of buildings closed - 11
No. of persons displaced from above - 799

No. of dwelling houses made fit

By formal action - 281
By informal action - 2031

SUMMARY OF NOTICES

Section	Informal Notices	Complic'd with without Stat. Notices.	Statutory Notices	Complied with	Out Standing
Public Health Act, 1936					
Section 39	62	37	2	1	24
45	59	44	6	5	10
47	11	11	Nil	Nil	Nil
75	52	40	Nil	Nil	12
92/3	341	140	105	87	108

Others.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

In my last report I made reference to our efforts in the field of food hygiene, efforts which were continued vigorously during 1950. The keynote of food hygiene is personal cleanliness, and this is only possible if the facilities are available. The survey made in 1949 revealed the absence of proper washing arrangements in many shops, and strong efforts have been made to secure the provision of washbasins, equipped with hot and cold water, soap and towel supplies and sited at such points as to encourage full usage. Despite these provisions many food handlers fail to appreciate the requirements placed upon them, and also their individual responsibility to the consumer, consequently full success is not achieved. It is hoped, however, that with the passage of time and the increasing weight of publicity, a full and proper understanding of the importance of cleanliness will secure the desired results.

In addition to washing facilities, attention was also directed to the possible contamination of vulnerable food-stuffs, when exhibited for sale and our efforts are now being directed to securing that the commodities shall be displayed in a manner which will not expose them to contamination of any form. The provision of proper display counters is a matter calling for the serious consideration of all traders, some of whom have already procured display equipment of improved design.

One aspect of the trade which still calls for serious consideration is the outdoor trader who, with his cart or van has a long time been established as a member of the food industry, but whose numbers have lately materially increased. Sale out of doors of vegetables and fruits should not offer a serious problem, but meat, fish and flour confectionary call for a much greater degree of protection. It has been noted that our larger traders are now using mobile shops of improved design, but not all contain washing facilities for the staff. The cost of providing vans with proper coverings and essential facilities must prove a serious problem to small traders, but the open cart or barrow can no longer be accepted as satisfactory, and the time cannot be far removed when such equipment is no longer seen on our streets.

During the year close attention has been paid to the sale of ice cream and milk, details of which appear in later paragraphs.

As in previous years, the inspection of animals slaughtered for human consumption was carried out in full, details of the work being later appended. In this connection I can only stress, once again, the need for a larger and better equipped abattoir. It is now eleven years since Central Government assumed control of slaughter, and whilst the organising of collection and killing has produced many benefits, the present system leaves much to be desired. The inspection of all carcasses is made much more possible, but killing is admittedly taking place in premises inadequate for the purpose. I am satisfied that not only might local authorities be empowered to build new abattoirs suitable for local needs, but might also have delegated to them both the control of the premises and the slaughtering carried on therein. The whole to the advantage of the public.

As in previous years, the routine duties carried out by the Department included observations on the chemical composition and quality of both milk and other foods. Details of the samples taken under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, are later appended.

MILK SUPPLY.

It will be recalled that during the year 1949, the supervision of milk production passed from local to central government, consequently the activities of the Department were confined to the sale of the product.

Early in the year a meeting was held with the local dairymen to discuss the requirements of the Milk and Dairies Order, and as a result many improvements were secured in the handling and selling of milk. It can be virtually said that the year 1950 saw the end of the hand can and the sale of loose milk. Furthermore, the conveyances used for retailing milk showed steady improvement in screening, cleanliness and general construction. At the end of the year there were only two dealers left on the register selling raw milk. Probably by the end of the current year they too will have changed to heat-treated supplies. Despite the fact that so much of our supply is heat-treated, sampling was carried out regularly throughout the year, and details of the work are appended.

It will be noted that the number of biological samples is down on the previous year, due to laboratory troubles with the guinea pig supplies, but again the results show the value of the work. It will be seen that there are 100 distributors on the register, 80 of whom retail "sterilized" milk from shop premises. The C.W.S. Retail Society continues to operate its pasteurising plant at Ashton Road, and again the milk supplies are drawn from farms in the surrounding districts. Manorcroft Dairies, Dewsbury, and their associate company, Express Dairies, Sheffield, still supply a number of retailers with bottled pasteurised and Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) milk.

Particulars of milk producers, dairies and distributors are given below:-

Pasteurised Milk.

No. of producers of pasteurised milk	-	1
No. of inspections of pasteurising plant-		86

Distribution

No. of Distributors on Register	-	100
No. selling raw milk	-	2
No. selling Pasteurised milk	-	24
No. selling Accredited milk	-	1
No. selling Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) milk	-	21
No. selling Sterilised milk	-	80

SAMPLING OF MILK FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Raw Milk

No. of samples submitted to Methylene Blue Test.

At County Laboratory	-	311
At Sanitary Department	-	530
		<u>841</u>

No. of samples which satisfied M.B. test for Accredited milk	-	614
No. which did not satisfy above test	-	227

Pasteurised Milk.

No. of samples submitted for prescribed tests	-	109
No. which satisfied Methylene Blue Test	-	104
No. which satisfied Phosphatase Test	-	109

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk

No. of samples submitted to prescribed tests	-	143
No. satisfying Methylene Blue Test	-	135
No. satisfying Phosphatase Test	-	143

Accredited Milk.

No. of samples submitted to prescribed tests	-	3
No. satisfying Methylene Blue Test	-	3
No. satisfying Coliform Test	-	3

Tuberculin Tested Milk.

No. of samples submitted to prescribed tests	-	2
No. satisfying Methylene Blue Test	-	2
No. satisfying Coliform Test	-	2

Sterilised Milk

No. of samples submitted to prescribed tests	-	5
No. satisfying Methylene Blue Test	-	5
No. satisfying Turbidity Test	-	5

Heat Treated Milk

No. of samples submitted to test for Pasteurised Milk	-	40
No. satisfying Methylene Blue Test	-	29
No. satisfying Phosphatase Test	-	40

MILK - BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION FOR TUBERCULOSIS

No. of samples submitted for above test	-	69
No. giving negative result	-	66
No. giving positive result	-	3

Details are given below of positive samples and action taken:-

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Type of Supply</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
1644	Raw milk supplied to Pasteurising Plant.	One cow slaughtered under T.B. Order.
33611	-do-	Herd checked and sampled - result negative. One cow had been removed to knackers yard prior to sampling.
39211	-do-	-do-

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.Sampling of Food for Chemical Analysis.

Total number of samples taken -

Informal	-	129
Formal	-	36
Total		165

<u>Description</u>	<u>Formal</u>	<u>Informal</u>	<u>Number Adulterated</u>	
			<u>Formal</u>	<u>Informal</u>
Fat Extender		1		
Sausage	8			
Sausage Meat	1			
Flour		3		
Oats		4		
Ice Cream		70		9
Milk	27	52	8	10

Details of the adulterated samples are given below:-

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Formal or Informal</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Analysis</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
761A	Informal	Milk	Fat 2.66%)	Followed up by Formal samples Nos. 765-772
B	"	"	Fat 2.62%)	
C	"	"	Fat 2.38%)	
762A	"	"	Fat 2.62%)	
B	"	"	Fat 2.35%)	
C	"	"	Fat 2.60%)	Followed up by sample Nos. 773A & B which proved genuine.
763A	"	"	Fat 2.81%)	
B	"	"	Fat 2.86%)	
764B	"	"	Fat 2.90%	Followed up by samples 773C-775A which proved genuine.
764C	"	"	Fat 2.87%	
765	Formal	Milk	Fat 2.98%)	Followed up by Appeal to Cow samples which showed low Fat Content due to breed of cows. Letter sent to farmer asking for steps to be taken to improve quality of milk.
766	"	"	Fat 2.78%)	
767	"	"	Fat 2.76%)	
768	"	"	Fat 2.36%)	
769	"	"	Fat 2.40%)	
770	"	"	Fat 2.82%)	
771	"	"	Fat 2.81%)	
772	"	"	Fat 2.74%)	
43	Informal	Ice-Cream	Fat 3.56% Sugar 6.02%	Warning Issued
42	"	"	Milk Solids Not Fat 3.69%	-do-
49	"	"	" 7.16%	-do-
55	"	"	" 5.49%	-do-
64	"	"	" 6.88%	-do-
66	"	"	" 3.70%	-do-
67	"	"	" 4.28%	-do-
68	"	"	" 6.18%	-do-
70	"	"	" 3.66%	-do-

ICE CREAM

The supervision of ice-cream supplies was again to the forefront in the Department's activities, particularly during the summer months. In my previous report I referred to the unsatisfactory condition of many of the vehicles operating in the district, and also to the indifferent standard of cleanliness of some vendors and their employees. Particular attention was paid to this aspect of the trade and some progress made. A number of vans were equipped with washbasins and hot water, whilst these facilities were promised for many more. At the time of writing this report, the endeavour pursued in 1950 is coming to fruition. It is apparent that the trade itself realises that standards of both cleanliness and chemical composition must be raised and sampling carried out during the year shows marked improvement in this direction.

Ice cream is becoming increasingly popular with the general public, and having in mind the vulnerability of the commodity, every effort must be made to ensure the continuance and improvement of present standards. Details of the work are as follows:-

Registration of Premises.

No. of premises registered for sale during year	-	15
No. of premises registered for manufacture during year	-	2
No. of refusals of registration to manufacture during year	-	1

Position at the end of 1950

No. of premises registered for manufacture	-	5
No. of premises registered for sale only	-	62

During the year a report was submitted regarding a breach of Section 14 in that ice-cream lollies were manufactured on premises not registered for the manufacture of ice cream. Proceedings were instituted but the case was adjourned, since the defence could prepare their case. At the end of the year the adjourned hearing had not been held.

BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLING

No. of samples taken	-	243
No. classified as Group I	-	151
Group 2	-	35
Group 3	-	39
Group 4	-	18

The Public Health Laboratory were again unable to carry out the Coliform test on ice-cream samples.

It will be seen from the above figures that the bacteriological quality of ice cream is much improved on last year. The Methylene Blue test for ice cream is somewhat erratic but good quality ice cream should maintain a standard of Group I or 2. An occasional lapse into Grade 3 may be excusable, but no ice cream should be of such poor quality as to merit Grade 4. Action is being taken both in regard to local producers and to manufacturers outside the district to improve premises and methods in order to eradicate low standard products.

Chemical Analysis.

From January to October the standard of ice cream was fixed by agreement between the Ministry of Food and the Trade, at a minimum of $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ Fat Content. In October the position was reviewed and the acceptable standard was raised to Fat 5% , Milk Solids Not Fat 7.5% , Sugar 10% . The results of samples are divided into the above mentioned periods.

January to October.

No. of samples taken	-	40
No. with Fat Content below $2\frac{1}{2}\%$	-	Nil
No. with Fat Content $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ - 5%	-	4
No. with Fat Content 5% - 10%	-	21
No. with Fat Content over 10%	-	15

October to December.

No. of samples taken	-	30
No. below standard of Fat Content	-	1
No. below standard of Milk Solids Not Fat Content	-	8
No. below standard of Sugar Content	-	1

MEAT AND OTHER FOOD INSPECTION

There were 18 applications for licences to slaughter and stun animals under the Slaughter of Animals Act, all of which were granted.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1,719	553	339	6,375	274
Number Inspected	1,719	553	339	6,375	274

ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS

Whole carcasses condemned	2	10	3	17	17
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	682	167	1	274	74
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis,	39.8	32.2	1.18	4.57	33.2

TUBERCULOSIS ONLY

Whole carcasses condemned	7	31	2	-	4
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	152	247	-	-	20
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	9.25	49.12	.59	-	8.75

Carcases, part carcases and Organs Condemned

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Carcases	50	5	17	21	93
Forequarters	22		9	1	32
Hindquarters	12		4	4	20
Heads	237			25	262
Lungs	718				718
Plucks		1	276	42	319
Livers	884				884
Hearts	39				39
Udders	7				
Intestines	48		3	61	112

Diseases

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Tuberculosis	437	2	-	24	463
Septicaemia	2		1	1	4
Pyæmia	1	2			3
Oedema	6		14	4	24
Fever	1			5	6
Moribund	1		1	1	3
Immaturity		1		2	3
Jaundice	1				1
Rickets with					
Malnutrition				3	3
Swine Erysipelas				1	1
Bruising	22		2	29	53
Parasitic	365	1	268	2	636
Cirrhosis	485				485
Abscesses	109		8	3	120
Angioma	72				72
Actinomycosis	5				5
Pneumonia	5			2	7
Inflammation	15			36	51
Emphysema	6				6
Fatty Degeneration	11				11
Urethritis				1	1
Pleurisy			1		1
Pericarditis	1				1

Other Foods.

The following was among food surrendered as unfit for human consumption:-

167 tins Evaporated Milk	18 lbs Bacon
28 tins Condensed Milk	19 tins Meat Paste
21½ lbs Butter	20 lbs Sausage
34 lbs Cheese	356 lbs Udder.
359 lbs Frozen Beef	138 lbs Tinned Ham
20 lbs Frozen Mutton	206 Rabbits
17 x 6 lbs tins Corned Beef	48 stones Fish
20 x 12 oz. tins Corned Beef	58 tins Assorted Fish
237 tins Assorted Meats	400 tins Herring Roes
16 tins Meat & Vegetable	187 tins Tomatoes
53 tins Peas	37 tins Beans
74 tins Fruit	17 jars Jam
230 lbs Cereals	26 lbs Dried Fruit
3 cwt Pearl Barley	7 jars Pickles.

WATER

Public Supply - Bacteriological Examination.

The water supply of the district was again mainly drawn from the Wakefield and Pontefract Corporations, with a small quantity from Leeds. The Wakefield supply, which is quite soft in quality, is mainly fed direct to the houses via the service mains, whereas the Pontefract supply, which is very hard, is delivered into reservoirs inside the district and thence to service mains. The Leeds supply, which is only used intermittently feeds directly into the service mains in the Lock Lane area. The reservoirs in use during the year under review, consisted of one covered concrete reservoir and one high level steel one in the Redhill Housing Depot yard, together with the older brick open reservoir at the top of Redhill.

During the year chlorination was carried on full time at the open reservoir and for most of the time at the inlet of the other two reservoirs. This gave rise to a number of complaints regarding the residual taste, and towards the end of the year, when it was felt safe to do so, the chlorination of the Aire Dale reservoirs was discontinued. Very extensive sampling was maintained throughout the year and in all some 516 samples were taken.

Public Supply.

No. of samples taken from Reservoirs	-	180
No. showing coliform organisms	-	8
No. of samples from consumers taps	-	318
No. showing coliform organisms	-	12

Water Fryston Village .

There still remains in the village of Water Fryston one farm and four cottages which are not connected directly to the public supply, but which receive mains water by way of an iron storage tank, which serves to reduce the pressure on the service main. Due no doubt to the cleansing and chlorination of this tank last year, no contamination was found in the year under review.

Water Fryston Village.

No. of samples taken from storage tank	-	4
No. of samples from consumers taps	-	16
No. of samples showing signs of contamination.	-	Nil

Other Supplies.

Carr Wood.

In the Carr Wood area there is a collection of five small holdings and temporary dwellings, all of which draw their water supply from a small spring situated just outside our boundary. The spring is particularly liable to contamination due to animals grazing on the collecting ground. Samples were taken as shown below, and gave most unsatisfactory results. As it was impossible to connect the dwellings to the mains, it was arranged that a communal standpipe should be erected at the extreme end of the nearest service pipe, and a key to the installation was provided for each householder. All occupiers were warned of the dangers of drinking water from the polluted spring, and although it is impossible to close the spring, an alternative pure supply for drinking purposes is now available.

No. of samples taken from spring	-	3
No. showing signs of pollution	-	3

A tabulated list of all unsatisfactory samples is given below.

<u>Date of Sampling.</u>	<u>No. of Sample</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Non Faecal Coliform</u>	<u>Faecal Coliform</u>
3/1/50	13	Spring at Carr Wood	180 +	50
10/1/50	26	-do-	5	3
17/1/50	33	Tap at Tryston Colliery Garage.	2	2
17/1/50	37	Redhill Open Reservoir	3	
24/1/50	52	Town Hall Pump-house.	6	
24/1/50	54	Spring at Carr Wood.	7	1
30/1/50	78	Airedale covered Reservoir	1	
7/2/50	95	Tap at Cinder Lane	5	
21/2/50	117	Airedale covered Reservoir	1	
28/2/50	131	Tap at Airedale Works	1	
1/6/50	329	-do-	1	
22/6/50	351	Town Hall Pump House	2	
1/8/50	401	-do-	6	
9/8/50	411	-do-	1	
9/8/50	412	Airedale covered Reservoir	3	
17/8/50	413	-do-	17	
17/8/50	416	Redhill Reservoir	1	
22/8/50	422	Airedale covered Reservoir	3	
7/9/50	447	-do-	18+	
16/11/50	513	Town Hall Pump-house	9	
21/11/50	521	-do-	1	
30/11/50	536	Tap at Cinder Lane	3	
5/12/50	539	Town Hall Pump-house	3	

Public Water Supply - Chemical Analysis

During the year three samples of water were submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis. He reported the chemical composition to be quite satisfactory, and his analysis showed the hardness of the water to be as follows:-

Airedale Reservoir	-	Pontefract Supply	-	176
Redhill Reservoir	-	Mixed Supply	-	110
Cinder Lane Tap	-	Wakefield Supply	-	66

Public Baths - Bacteriological Sampling of Water.

The swimming season extended from April until October and regular samples of water from the Big Bath were taken weekly and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Wakefield. In all some 54 samples were taken and none of them showed any sign of contamination. A high residual Chlorine Content was also maintained.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

There is little now that I can find to say of this section of the work. Whilst the fuel situation forms such an acute national problem there can be little hope of progress. The industrial chimneys in and around the district continue to give off smoke emissions of varying densities, and as in previous years, the worst offenders were noted to be the various collieries. The smaller industries fluctuate, the fluctuations being caused in the main by the variations in the fuel supplies, although inefficient methods in the boiler house often contribute to the cause of smoke emission. One cannot but feel that operating stokers should be properly trained for the work, and licensed on the same basis as slaughtermen. The employment of incompetent men is both uneconomic and unsatisfactory.

In this area there is little improvement in the emissions from domestic chimneys. Whilst fuel shortages have caused many householders to instal electric and gas heaters, and to purchase special grates for the combustion of coke and non-bituminous fuels, the number in this district is only a small proportion of our population.

While-ever colliery workers can secure adequate supplies of coal at nominal cost, there is no likelihood of other methods becoming popular.

Although the majority of people demand a cleaner atmosphere, very few are prepared to take practical steps to secure it. Until the housewife makes a change of heart, I am afraid our soot deposit figure will remain high.

Observations were maintained throughout the year, and the results secured provide much food for thought. The tabulated results are as follows:-

<u>SOOTFALL</u>				
<u>Tons per Square Mile</u>				
<u>Month</u>	<u>Cinder Lane</u>	<u>Ings Lane</u>	<u>Redhill</u>	<u>Carlton Street</u>
January	16.51	20.94	6.70	24.46
February	25.59	25.19	19.52	12.20
March	10.59	11.88	11.71	42.14
April	14.82	13.03	20.77	25.67
May	12.45	6.16	10.72	16.51
June	11.49	11.98	11.71	26.65
July	13.06	14.92	12.55	15.73
August	10.90	12.84	13.61	17.09
September	12.48	16.73	13.11	14.24
October	10.30	11.80	9.99	12.77
November	14.78	22.00	12.38	22.27
December	12.79	18.14	7.60	12.97
Totals	165.76	185.61	150.37	242.70

<u>SULPHUR TRIOXIDE ESTIMATION</u>				
<u>Milligrammes per day</u>				
<u>Month</u>	<u>Cinder Lane</u>	<u>Ings Lane</u>	<u>Redhill</u>	<u>Carlton Street</u>
January	-	-	32.0	40.0
February	-	-	27.4	32.5
March	-	-	22.5	27.3
April	-	-	19.0	21.7
May	13.1	2.8	6.2	8.6
June	10.2	12.2	11.8	10.2
July	7.7	7.1	5.4	7.1
August	12.0	10.2	9.3	9.3
September	12.9	11.9	5.4	11.9
October	16.4	14.6	15.7	14.5
November	36.8	1.4	19.0	20.1
December	21.9	15.6	21.9	34.4
Average	16.0	9.5	16.3	19.8

RIVERS AND WATERCOURSES.

During the year the Department has been called upon to inspect several watercourses affected by flooding. It would appear that Colliery subsidence has affected several of the main water-courses of the town in such a manner as to impede the natural flow of water, and as a result permanent flooding has occurred in certain areas, whilst others are affected very quickly in storm time. In addition to land movement, some water-courses appear to be affected by a deposit washed down from colliery spoil-banks. The problem is steadily worsening and calls for serious action, for unless remedial works are carried out, the residents of some areas must continue to live in the fear of heavy rainfalls and consequent floodings.

The river continues to receive waste water from several industrial undertakings, none of which give cause for complaint.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.

The Department has continued to carry out disinfection of premises after cases of notifiable diseases and also after deaths or removal of pulmonary cases of Tuberculosis. In all some 97 cases were dealt with, the houses by spraying and fumigation, bedding, etc. by steam treatment. In this latter connection the plant at Cinder Lane has operated throughout the year, the boiler continuing to give good economic service.

Premises infested with vermin continue to receive all necessary attention. The practice of spraying with a D.D.T./Pyrethrum Solution has been continued successfully, and even the worst infestations are cleared satisfactorily after a repeat treatment. All Council houses found to be infested are so treated and privately owned houses by arrangement with the occupier, and in each case a charge of one pound is made upon the person responsible.

The Council have maintained the policy of insisting on the disinfection of all furniture of incoming tenants to Council houses, but during the year a change of method has occurred. In my last Report I referred to the process of removing furniture in a large van loaned by the Ministry of Works, to a disinfection centre at Cinder Lane, and that as this van had been recalled a converted refuse collector had been substituted giving rise to complaints. As this aversion grew, the method was reviewed and a report presented to the Public Health Committee, as a result of which a new procedure was adopted for a trial period of six months. Under the amended scheme the incoming tenant was permitted to remove his furniture into his new house and concentrate it in one room. The Department then carried out disinfection of the room and contents by spraying and fumigation, and in addition, sprayed all other rooms with D.D.T./Pyrethrum Solution, giving a residual effect of several months. On experiment the method proved most successful and has now become the accepted procedure.

During the year, assistance was given to occupiers of premises affected by beetles and cockroaches, and in these cases the usual spraying methods were augmented by the use of Gammexane powder. One industrial concern has its premises treated periodically with Hydrocyanic Acid Gas, this being done by contractors expert in the work, but on each occasion the Department was notified and took confirmatory samples of foodstuffs after treatment.

DRAINAGE, SEWERAGE AND SANITARY ALTERATIONS.

This report reveals each year the state of the sanitary accommodation in the district and it will be appreciated that there still remains a number of slop closets and privy middens. During the year several were either converted or abolished, and it is hoped to materially reduce their numbers in the near future. In all instances the work was carried out by owners themselves and grants made by the local authority on the following terms:-

(a) Upon submission of three competitive tenders, one half of the lowest tender.

(b) Without submission of tenders, £9 per conversion.

Works carried out during the year 1950 are summarised below:-

Privies abolished (redundant)	3
Privies converted to water closets	1
Privies converted to other closets	1
Slop closets converted to water closets	26
Water closets abolished	1
Additional water closets provided to existing buildings	11
Water closets provided to new buildings	52
Drains and water closets reconstructed or repaired	60
Drains, water closets, etc., opened up and cleansed	569
Ashpits (wet) abolished	1
Ashpits (dry) abolished	2
Ashbins provided in lieu of ashpits	6
Ashbins abolished	1
Ashbins provided to new buildings	32

Summary of Sanitary Accommodation as at 31st. December, 1950:-

No. of water closets in district:-	
On main sewers	12,683
On cesspools	88
No. of waste water closets in district	69
No. of privies in district	43
No. of pail closets in district	35

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

In addition to the routine inspection of factories, a thorough check, in conjunction with H.M. Inspector of Factories was made to ensure that all factories in the district were registered, both with this Department and the Factory Department of the Ministry of Labour, and National Service. Particular attention was paid to cleanliness in non-mechanical factories and to sanitary accommodation and escape in case of fire in relation to both mechanical and non-mechanical factories.

The following is a copy of the Annual Return to the Ministry of Labour regarding work under this heading

<u>Premises</u>	<u>No. on register</u>	<u>No. of inspections</u>	<u>Notices served</u>
Factories without mechanical power.	24	39	-
Factories with mechanical power.	140	205	8
Totals	164	244	8

Cases in which defects were found:-

<u>Defects</u>	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Ref. to H.M.I.</u>	<u>Ref. by H.M.I.</u>	<u>No. of prosec's</u>
Sanitary conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	Nil	Nil	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	7	7	2	5	-
Totals	8	8	2	6	-

No. of outworkers on register - 3 (all engaged on the manufacture or repair of wearing apparel).

THEATRES AND CINEMAS

The residents of the town and surrounding districts continue to be served by 6 cinemas and one theatre, all of which are inspected from time to time. All are well maintained and no cause for complaint was found during the year.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The two Common Lodging Houses existing in the district were visited regularly during the year. They were found at all times to be in a satisfactory condition and to be well managed.

Both houses cater for men only, the residents appearing to be of an almost permanent character, and this feature draws attention to lack of lodging accommodation for single men. I have, on several occasions, commented on the apparent need for accommodation for both men and women, a need which might well be met by municipally controlled lodgings.

STORAGE OF PETROL AND CARBIDE OF CALCIUM.

During the year the normal inspections and supervision of premises storing these products were carried out and it was noted that there was a growing tendency to store cellulose paints and similar products, not always in conformity with the Act.

It would seem that users of small quantities are unaware of the requirements of the Act and this gives rise to illegal storage.

During the year 58 licences were issued authorising the storage of 476,132 gallons of petrol, 21,700 gallons of petroleum mixtures, and 200 lbs of carbide.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

During the year under review the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, came into force and operated from the 31st. March, 1950.

The new Act repealed the Rats and Mice Destruction Act, of 1919 and the wartime Infestation Order, and though in the main it re-enacted the provisions of that legislation it introduced new measures which gave greater powers and duties to local authorities and enabled the work of pest destruction to be carried on more rigorously. The general provisions place upon local authorities the duty of carrying out regular inspections of all premises within their area, the destruction of rats and mice on their own property, and the enforcing of the provisions of the Act requiring the owners and occupiers of property to notify infestations and to keep their property free from rodents.

It also empowers local authorities in cases where rats and mice are found "in substantial numbers" and it appears expedient that the area should be treated as one unit, after due notice to enter the land and carry out the work of destruction, in accordance with methods laid down by the Ministry.

The financial provisions relating to grants payable still remain in force, and are as follows:-

Work done in destroying rodents on local authorities property	- 50% of cost incurred payable by Ministry.
Work done in destroying rodents in house property (including allotment gardens)	- 50% grant.
Work done on business premises	- No grant but expenses to be recovered in full from owner or occupier.
Work done in inspecting premises (including business premises) for presence of vermin, and time spent on mixing poison bait, etc.	- 50% grant payable by Ministry.

At the commencement of the year only one full-time rat-catcher was employed in the Department, but when the new Act came into force it was found impossible with one operative to carry out treatments and also do the regular inspection required by the Act. In the autumn therefore with the seasonal increase in the rat population, it was found necessary to put the reserve trained operative on to full-time work on rodent control. It was then possible to carry out regular inspections and it was observed that a greater number of infestations were being found, in particular in the numerous allotment gardens throughout the district. The main sites of infestation still occur at the sewage works, the two Marine Stores in the district, and the refuse tip and allotments gardens which are adjacent to the river. These premises were treated frequently during the year and completely cleared of rats only to find a few months later that another influx had occurred and re-treatment was necessary. One other very persistent case occurred at a cafe in the town, and it was only after a number of treatments and the excavation and sealing off of some old drainage that the premises were cleared.

The usual 10% test baiting of sewers was carried out in June when 140 manholes were baited. Only 8 manholes were found to be infested involving 4 small areas of the town. During the subsequent maintenance treatment some 32 manholes were baited and only 5 of these gave positive takes. It is gratifying to find that the infestation of sewers has been reduced to such a degree and emphasises the value of the regular treatments of the sewers.

No. of infestations treated:-

	<u>Rats</u>	<u>Mice</u>
Major	14	-
Minor	148	72
	<u>162</u>	<u>72</u>

Types of property treated:-

	Major	<u>Rats</u> Minor	<u>Mice</u>	<u>Total</u>
U.D.C. property	10	84	11	105
Business Premises	3	38	42	83
Dwelling-houses	-	24	19	43
Farms	1	2	-	3

No. of inspections carried out for presence of rodents:-

U.D.C. Property	-	90
Dwelling-houses	-	21
Business Premises	-	78
Farms	-	6

No. of bodies found after treatment:-

	<u>Rats</u>	<u>Mice</u>
U.D.C. Property	167	-
Business Premises	89	78
Dwelling-houses	13	1
Farms	126	-

The Council continues to retain its membership in the Local Advisory Group, and your Officers attend regularly the meetings of the Group.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

There exists in the district a number of this type of dwelling, the structures of which are far from being of a satisfactory standard.

They are located mainly in three areas and unfortunately the majority have been in the district for a number of years. Their presence is a serious problem and normally one would not hesitate to seek their abolition, but demolition or removal without alternative housing accommodation would entail great hardship on the occupiers. Having regard to the acute housing shortage, I am compelled to the view that the time is not opportune for action, nevertheless hoping that circumstances will one day permit of general demolition.

Whilst conditions demand the retention of existing van dwellings, there can be no justification for accepting any increase in their numbers, and every endeavour was made to prevent the influx of new vans. From time to time moveable vans do appear upon unlicensed sites, sites which are invariably unsuitable of themselves and without proper facilities, and action is taken to secure their removal. Generally a warning letter secures the desired result, but during the year one flagrant breach of the Act occurred, when two vans took up occupation of an unlicensed (and most unsuitable) site. Warning letters to both the occupiers of the vans and the owner of the land failed to secure results, and eventually proceedings were undertaken at the local Court of Summary Jurisdiction. Here the owner and occupiers were fined £3 each, together with a daily penalty in event of non-removal. This action secured clearance of the site.

As in former years travelling showmen used sites in the town as winter quarters, in addition to visiting for the seasonal fairs. The vans were generally well maintained and the sites well kept.

SHOPS AND FOOD PREMISES.

During the year the survey commenced in 1949 was continued. Initial visits were made with a view to ascertaining existing conditions, these were later followed up at premises where alterations were required. Many routine visits were paid to premises calling for special attention, particularly having regard to the requirements of the Food Handling Byelaws.

As a result of this work, many improvements were secured, mainly by informal action. The response and co-operation of our traders is most gratifying, and in fact most of the difficulties arose from shortage in supply of materials and equipment required, particularly hot water appliances. Our efforts in this field continue.

The following is a statement of the work done and results achieved:-

No. of inspections made

(a) Non-food shops	-	96
(b) Food shops	-	492
(c) Other food premises-		125

Defects found

	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>
Inadequacy of washing facilities.	55	39
Insufficient water closet accommodation.	9	6
Premises requiring structural alterations.	12	9
Premises requiring structural repairs.	11	9
Premises requiring cleansing and re-decoration.	13	12

Notices served

	<u>Served</u>	<u>Complied with</u>
Informal notices	79	58
Formal Notices:		
Food and Drugs Act - Sec.13	1	1
Shops Act - Section 10	3	3

It will be recalled that during the year there came into force on 1st. October the provisions of the Shops Act, 1950, which consolidated on previous legislation. The provisions relating to Hours of Closing, previously contained in the Act of 1928 as amended by Defence Regulation 60 AB, were repeated in the new Act, and again apply to early hours of closing during the winter months. The whole district was inspected from time to time and reasonable compliance was maintained without prosecution.

TOYS FOR RAGS.

A feature worthy of inclusion in this report was the sudden return of activities in contravention of Section 154 of the Public Health Act, 1936, involving dealings by rag collectors with school children.

Undoubtedly the enormous rise in values of textiles, particularly woollens, produced an increase in the number of collectors, who resort to the unsatisfactory but lucrative practice of visiting different towns and seeking the support of school children. Their invariable custom is to station themselves outside school premises at leaving times, after which a short period of intensive dealing takes place following the issuing of handbills.

It is thus difficult to be cognisant of the trading but regular observations were made and as a result four offenders were brought before the local court and fined varying amounts. The maximum fine of £5 is however but little deterrent to persons reaping enormous profits from this trade.

KEEPING OF ANIMALS.

During the year one case of serious nuisance arising from the keeping of pigs near to dwelling houses was dealt with. Following informal action it was found necessary to issue noices under Section 92/3 of the Public Health Act, 1936 and later to institute proceedings for the abatement of the nuisance. An order was made for the discontinuance of the use of premises and this was complied with.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY DEFECTS AND NUISANCES FOUND.

Nuisances found in 1950	-	1065
Nuisances carried over from 1949	-	146
Total requiring abatement	-	1211
Abated during 1950	-	994
Outstanding at end of 1950	-	217
Notices served	Informal 464	Statutory 126
Notices abated	Informal 446	Statutory 76

PUBLIC CLEANSING

As in former years this section of the report covers the work of refuse collection and disposal, street cleansing and public conveniences, and all figures refer to the financial year ended 31st. March, 1951.

Once again I would say that the service, without being spectacular, is nevertheless one of the foundations of public health and vital to the well being of the people. It is a service which must be performed every week of the year, as a minimum requirement which must be fulfilled and consequently calls for a proportionately high expenditure of rate fund.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The collection and disposal of domestic refuse again proved the major task. With the continuing multiple occupation of dwelling-houses, plus the liberal supplies of coal to mine workers, the quantity of refuse to be removed proved high. Weekly collection was essential and even this is insufficient during the winter months, when the ordinary 3½ cu.ft. ashbin proves hopelessly inadequate for the needs of one household. The character of the town's refuse continues to be predominantly ash or coal residue, but paper and kitchen waste is to be found in quantity, and despite all our efforts in the field of salvage, only meagre support is forthcoming from householders. If full co-operation could be achieved and waste paper and cardboard kept in separate containers, our output of this commodity could be doubled. The economic condition of the country demands the full support of everyone in this direction and the response to our appeals is most disappointing. Despite this apathetic outlook, the Department collected 358 tons of waste paper valued at £2510 and salvage on the whole showed a slight profit.

7

The fact that this latter was so low was entirely due to losses on the collection of kitchen waste. As the Council are still acting under direction, a system of communal bins was maintained and regular collections made therefrom and also from canteens, cafes, shops, etc.

In an area where the keeping of pigs and poultry borders on the prolific, one must expect competition, and as this latter invariably includes illegal collections as a whole and direct thefts from the communal bins, the system naturally proved uneconomic. In reply to appeals the Ministry agreed to the Department transferring collections to an authorised agent, and this has now eliminated a source of financial loss, Nevertheless the position must be considered unsatisfactory. I am satisfied that the time is long overdue when the direction should be lifted and local authorities given freedom of action. In many areas collection of kitchen waste can be a profitable adjunct, but in districts having a livestock population as proportionately large as this, it must prove uneconomic. There can be no justification for ratepayers of a district subsidising the cost of collecting kitchen waste to provide animal feed for commercial stock-keepers, many of whom reside outside the district.

The Department continues to operate a 44 hour week. During the months March to October these hours were included in a five day week, but during the winter months extended to a 5½ day week. In the summer months the cessation of work on Friday nights again proved advantageous to both workmen and householders, whilst in the winter months the availability of men and vehicles in event of frost or snow on the sixth day again showed to advantage. Vehicles engaged on the work during the year comprised two Dennis Paxit rear loaders, two Karrier CK3 side loaders and two Karrier Bantams, together with one electric vehicle, engaged wholetime on shop premises. The petrol vehicles are all new or comparatively so, two being brought into commission during the year, and this materially reduced breakdown losses.

Controlled tipping continues to be our principal method of disposal, tips again being maintained at Three Lane Ends, Redhill and Oxford Street. At Three Lane Ends the surface soil was removed from a large area of land, soon to be raised in level. This work was carried out by a bull-dozer and scraper, hired for the purpose, the soil being first used to cover an already tipped area to an average depth of 1½ ft. whilst the residue was stacked for future covering. Whilst the initial cost of this work proved high, I am satisfied that the preservation of the soil is essential. The reclamation of low lying land is in the interests of both the district and the nation, and to bury good soil under refuse would be criminal. The land at Three Lane Ends can, in the future, prove invaluable to either agriculture or horticulture or even for playing areas for children and adolescents. Tipping work had to be suspended during the year on account of firing of the tip and at the year end had not been renewed.

At Redhill the work of supporting Redhill Road continued methodically, but as this tip is essentially reserved for the Hiredale and Glass Houghton areas the progress is not spectacular.

At Oxford Street the quarry bottom was covered to good depth, with a good entrance provided from Crowther Street. Sub-soil water continued to fill the clay basin and at the year end was causing some concern. The difficulties were, however, met in the succeeding year and will be dealt with in that report.

As in previous years our tips were visited by unauthorised persons who rake over the tipped material in search of saleable articles. All possible steps were taken to suppress their activities, but this seems an impossible task.

The destructor gave excellent service during the year, merely calling for routine maintenance. Towards the end of the year it was noted that certain parts were showing excessive wear, and the plant will need a more thorough overhaul in the next period.

The following tables give details of the work carried out and the costs incurred. It will be noted that there has again been an increase in expenditure. During the year wage rates and vehicle charges were increased, whilst the full effects of the Redhill housing scheme were felt on collection.

Whilst ever new houses are built and wages and transport rates increase, there can be no hope of reductions - one can only forecast a steady increase in these tables of cost. Even the introduction of more modern and efficient vehicles and methods cannot keep pace with rising costs.

Collection.

Refuse collected during the year was as follows:-

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>
Ashbins	21,007	17
Ashpits (Dry)	534	4
Ashpits (Wet)	234	-
Shop Refuse	1,093	5
Cesspools	4,158	10
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	27,027	16
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The cost of the above was £ 15,053

Market refuse removed during the year was 258 tons 14 cwts., the cost of which was borne by the Markets Committee.

In addition to this, trades people and others conveyed some 251 tons of general waste to the destructor and an amount not ascertainable to the tips.

Destructor ash and the cleansing of the grit arrester necessitated the removal of 278 tons 2 cwts.

Refuse was disposed of as follows:-

Tips.

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>
Ashbins	21,007	17
Ashpits (Dry)	534	4
Ashpits (Wet)	234	-
Destructor Waste	78	2
Street Cleansing	1,205	11
Gully Cleansing	808	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	24,067	19
	<hr/>	<hr/>

plus trade waste and covering material at a cost of £ 2,464

Destructor.

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>
Shop Refuse	1,093	5
Market Refuse	258	14
General Trade Waste	251	-
	<hr/>	
	1,602	19
	<hr/>	

At a cost of £ 540.

Salvage.

Salvageable materials sold during the year were as follows:-

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts</u>	<u>Qrs</u>
Paper	358	6	2
Kitchen Waste	118	10	-

The cost of the collection and sorting of this material amounted to £ 2,568 and bonus paid to workmen totalled £ 484 giving a gross cost of £ 3,052. The income produced was £ 3,161.

Analysis of Expenditure.Refuse Collection.

	<u>£.</u>		
Fillers - Wages	8,270		
Transport Vehicles hire	6,199		
Tools	39		
Cesspool Emptying	666	£15,174	
	<hr/>		
Less income: Trade Refuse	2		
Cesspools	119	£121	<u>£15,053</u>

Refuse Disposal.

<u>Destructor.</u>	<u>£.</u>		
Wages	444		
Repairs and materials	22		
Fuel	4		
Transport vehicle hire	78		
Insurance	19	£567	
	<hr/>		
Less Income		27	£540.

Tips.

Wages	1,235		
Hire of Scraper	1,058		
Tools and Repairs	65		
Transport vehicle hire	106		
	<hr/>		
			£2,464.

Salvage.

Gross Cost	3,052		
Less Income	3,161		
	<hr/>		
			Cr. £109.
			<hr/>
			£ 2,895

STREET CLEANSING

During the year one major change occurred in operational methods, namely the putting into service of a second mechanical sweeper. The district has now been divided into two areas, one machine operating in each, dealing principally with the main roads where work can proceed with a minimum of interference. The remainder of the work is carried out by hand sweeping, ten men being engaged whole-time and two part-time. In the Airedale district the protracted nature of the streets plus the absence of suitable sites for storage, has necessitated some change of procedure; at the moment a horse-drawn cart operates in conjunction with the street orderly, the horseman assisting in sweeping operations, whilst the cart gives adequate storage for sweepings during the period of work,

In the town centre the principle shopping streets are swept each day prior to business hours, the work being carried out by a small gang assisted by the two mechanical sweepers. At the conclusion of the work the gang splits up, the men taking over their individual districts, leaving one man as town orderly, the sweepers each moving out into their own areas.

During the course of the year there has been a notable increase in the amount of litter deposited in the streets. In an attempt to improve the tidiness of our town a large number of litter bins were erected on lamp-posts; the majority were of light construction and it is regrettable to have to report their mishandling and damage. After a comparatively short period of usage many were withdrawn for repair, but again on re-issue suffered repeated damage. If in the future our amenities are to be preserved, firm steps must be taken to deal with such hooligan activities.

An equally unsavoury comment must be made concerning the fouling of footpaths by dogs. Whilst the exercising of domestic pets in residential areas must always be a problem, our conditions are materially worsened by the widespread keeping of greyhounds. These animals appear to require extensive exercise and it is the practice of walking these animals both singly and in groups which gives rise to unpleasant foulings.

It is hoped the recently adopted Byelaws will do much to prevent the continuance of the trouble, certainly strong action should be taken with offending owners.

Our two gully emptiers continue to render excellent service, but it has been noted that the many calls upon them lead to delays in dealing with street gullies; we may find the need to either reduce our cesspools, or increase the number of machines.

The existence of cesspools is unsatisfactory and the cleansing of them expensive and I would stress the need for sewerage certain parts of the area particularly Redhill, Redhill Drive and Holywell Lane. During the year work was commenced on the laying of a new sewer in Redhill Avenue and this, on completion should enable several bungalows to be diverted from existing cesspools which in turn could be abolished.

The winter months were not unduly severe, gritting being necessary on a number of occasions, whilst snow removal was limited to one short period only.

Analysis of Expenditure:-

Sweeping

Other Roads	£		
Wages	2642		
Tools and Carts	98		
Transport vehicle hire	1019		
Hired Haulage	268	£4027	
Less Income		<u>7</u>	£4020
County Roads			
Gross Costs	1972		
Less Income from W.R.C.C.		<u>£964</u>	<u>£1008</u>
			£5028

Gully Cleansing

Wages	165		
Transport vehicle hire	372	£537	
Less income		<u>18</u>	£519

Gritting

Wages	114		
Transport vehicle hire	103		
Materials	1118		
Hired Haulage	39		
Repairs and Machines	7	£1381	
Less income		<u>438</u>	£943

Snow Removal

Wages	74		
Transport Vehicle Hire	71		
Team Labour	64	£209	£209
			<u>£6699</u>

Standard Costs

Net Expenditure	Collection £ s d	Disposal £ s d	Total £ s d
A. Cost as rate in the pound.	1. 8.5	3.9	2. 0.4
B. (i) Cost per ton	11. 2	2. 3	13. 5
(ii) Cost per 1,000 population (Est. 43,000)	350. 1. 4	67. 6. 6	417. 7. 10
(iii) Cost per 1,000 premises (Est. 12,000)	1254. 8. 4	241. 5. 0	1495. 13. 4
C. Weight of refuse per 1,000 population per day - 34 cwts			
	Street Sweeping £ s d	Gully Cleansing £ s d	Street Gritting £ s d
Net Expenditure	5028. 0. 0	519. 0. 0	943. 0. 0
Equivalent rate in pound	6.8	0.7	1.3
Cost per 1,000 population	116. 18. 7	12. 1. 5	21. 18. 7
Cost per 1,000 gullies cleaned		57. 13. 4	
			4. 17. 2
			0.3

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

During the year the conveniences at Back Carlton Street were thoroughly overhauled, thus bringing all existing accommodation up to good standard.

At Bradley Street the facilities were available throughout the whole twenty-four hour period, and whilst the premises do from time to time suffer at the hands of misguided users, a good standard of cleanliness was maintained.

Our great need is for additional conveniences, accommodation being urgently required in central Airedale, Cutsyke, Four Lane Ends, Three Lane Ends and Whitwood, and I would urge the Council to undertake some programme in this direction.

STAFF.

Deputy Sanitary Inspector:

Mr.J.Rooke - all the year.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors:

Mr.C.H.Seal - to October 1950.

Mr.A.Senior - all the year.

Mr.J.Townsend from 25th.May to the end of the year.

Mr.C.Rhodes - from 23rd.November to end of the year.

Technical Assistants:

Mr.B.Schofield - all the year.

Mr.J.H.Cooper - all the year.

Clerical Staff:

Miss D.J.Lane - all the year.

Miss M.M.Pratt - all the year.

Miss J.Wakelin - all the year.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I would again express to the Council my appreciation of the confidence reposed in me and would thank my colleagues in other Departments for their help and co-operation.

I would further thank the staff of the Department, both indoor and outdoor for the loyal assistance rendered throughout the year and particularly to Mr.J.Rooke, for his assistance in the preparation of this report.

I beg to remain,

Yours faithfully,

E.J.WINFIELD.

Sanitary Inspector and
Cleansing Superintendent.

Sanitary Department,
Cinder Lane,
Castleford.
11th.September,1951.



